

SPINALL'S  
MORE POPULAR THAN EVER  
SALES INCREASING ALL OVER  
THE WORLD.  
ENAMEL.  
ONE PENNY. [G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]  
THIRD EDITION.  
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.  
Saturday Evening.  
LATEST TELEGRAMS.  
(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)  
DISASTROUS FLOODS.  
LOSSES OF LIFE.  
TOWNS COMPLETELY SUBMERGED.  
NEW YORK, June 25.—A terrific storm has visited North-West Iowa, causing disastrous floods. The greatest amount of damage has been caused at Cherokee, where the river has risen higher than ever previously known. Seventy-five houses have been carried away and a number of persons drowned. A large truss bridge on the Illinois Central Railway, together with a trestle 400 feet in length, on which the track approached the river, has been destroyed, and the line on the Omaha branch has been submerged for many miles. Great damage has been caused to the road bridges. Owing to the interruption of telegraphic and railway communication the details yet received are meagre. Four persons are reported to have been drowned at Correctionville. Advice from Sioux City states that the floods have almost devastated that portion of the State. The Floyd River valley is inundated for a distance of thirty-five miles north of the city, and the towns of Merrill, Hinton, and James are completely submerged. Thirty-five miles of the lines of the Illinois Central, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Sioux city and northern railroads have been flooded. A great volume of water is sweeping through the Floyd River valley towards Sioux city, submerging hundreds of acres of crops. Hundreds of families inhabiting the valley are fleeing from their homes, seeking higher ground. The storm has extended to Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota.  
BERLIN, June 25.—(Reuters' Telegrams.)—The destruction of property and loss of life by cloudbursts and thunderstorms are reported from all quarters, and Coblenz and the Upper Rhine districts have been devastated. At Ehrenbreitstein the fortress and lower parts of the town were flooded last night, and people were driven to the house-tops for safety. The garrison was called out and dispatched to the assistance of the inhabitants of Pfaffendorf and Hirschheim, who were in great peril and distress. The vineyards have suffered severely along the Rhine and Moselle. Near Winningen, on the Moselle, a cart was overwhelmed by a cloudburst, and swept down an embankment into the river. One man was drowned, and the others saved themselves by swimming. The railways between Treves and Metz are impassable owing to floods, and many local lines are similarly obstructed. Early this morning a cloudburst did great damage to the Soden springs. The villages of Holzendorf-Wendelsheim and Murr are reported to have been totally destroyed by cloudburst—houses, roads, bridges, wells, cattle, and crops having been swept away. The inhabitants of those districts are terror-stricken.  
SYDNEY, June 27.—Heavy rains have been experienced throughout the colony, causing great damage to property, and the railway has been submerged at several points.  
NEW YORK, June 27.—A hurricane has swept over Mount Carmel, in Pennsylvania, destroying a coalbreaker at that place and causing the death of six persons.  
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THE BAKERS' AGITATION IN FRANCE.  
PARIS, June 25.—Very little was heard during the night of the operative bakers' strike, the streets being quiet. The men who attended yesterday's strike meetings made to attempt to carry out their threat to prevent their comrades from working. At the smaller bakery establishments were at work as usual, and a number of them turned out extra batches of bread. Only the larger employers whose workmen belong to the union refrained from lighting their ovens. Others baked only a third or a fourth of their usual amount of bread, but the authorities have taken effective steps to prevent the regular supply falling short. All firms requiring help were requested yesterday to notify the fact to the military authorities, which will endeavour to furnish them with a sufficient quantity of bread to fully meet the demands of their customers. The bakers outside Paris will also send supplies. Very stringent measures have been adopted for the maintenance of order. A detachment of bakers' meeting in the streets is to be instantly suppressed. Police are stationed close to the bakery districts to protect them against any attack. A deputé of bakers' met in an interview with M. Loez, the prefect of police, yesterday evening, and requested him that those who were arrested for taking part in yesterday's demonstrations should be set at liberty. This application M. Loez refused. He declared that the demonstrators had brought up before the magistrates, and added that it was the duty of the Minister of the Interior to issue instructions to the police to deal more rigorously in future with all persons making a demonstration in the streets.  
PARIS, June 25.—At a meeting of the bakers' assistants, held at the Labour Exchange here at five o'clock yesterday evening, a resolution was passed demanding the suppression of the registry offices. The men then proceeded in an orderly manner to the various offices, and after strongly expressing their

# The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

LONDON, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1891.

ONE PENNY. [G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

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opposition to these establishments, induced all the bakers whom they found there to leave.

PARIS, June 27.—Perfect quiet prevailed here yesterday evening, no disturbance whatever being created by the bakers on strike. In no instance were the police, who were stationed close to the bakeries, called upon to act, and at the majority of the establishments men were at work. The police, however, took the same precautionary measures as on Thursday night. In order that Paris may not suffer by the strike, some 10,000 quarters of bread have been ordered to be sent from Versailles, while the naval bakeries at Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon have received orders to be prepared to send supplies to the capital. About twenty of the strikers were arrested yesterday.

REVOLUTION IN ARGENTINA.

FATAL FIGHTING.

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—A revolution has broken out in the province of Catamarca, where the rebels have been victorious and have deposed the Governor. There were several killed and wounded in the conflict. The revolt is stated to have been plotted by the Union Civic.

THE LATE SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S WILL.

OTTAWA, June 25.—Probate was to-day granted of the will of the late Sir John Macdonald. The value of the estate bequeathed, apart from the late Premier's residence, amounts to \$5,000,000. The widow, son, and daughter of the deceased statesman are the legatees. The document concludes with the words "I desire that I be buried at Kingston near the grave of my mother, as I promised to be there buried." The will is dated September 4th, 1890.

ANOTHER SWISS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BASEL, June 25.—A report has reached here that a collision occurred yesterday evening between two trains in the Boetsberg tunnel, near Brugg, on the line between that place and Basel. No details have yet been received.

THE WAR IN CHILI.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Tribune says that Mr. George Burt, who was recently indicted at San Francisco for shipping arms on board the Robert and Minnie, has arrived here. The Journal says that in an interview he confessed to shipping the arms, and continued as follows: "I took it to Bolivia when the first mutterings of a revolution in Chili were heard. I came to the United States, en route to Europe, on behalf of certain Bolivian interests, when I was stopped by a messenger from friends in Chili, who asked me if I would send them a cargo of arms. For the love I felt for the cause and out of personal friendship, I took a quantity of arms from New York to San Francisco, and shipped them on board the schooner, whence they were transferred to the Itata. I did not make a secret of the shipment except that I tried to keep it from the agents of President Balmaceda, fearing his ships might be searched to-day. I shipped them in a box, and I violated no principle of international law. The count on which I was indicted was arming and equipping the Itata. This I did not do. The arms were for the use of the constitutional troops in Chili. They were original packages when shipped on board the schooner, and are original packages to-day. I shipped them to responsible persons in Chili, and was told nothing about their ultimate use." Regarding the people who furnished the money to buy the arms, Mr. Burt stated that it came from Europe, but he would not say what part of Europe. No New York firm, he said, had had a hand in the matter.

CHALLENGE TO A DUEL.

PARIS, June 25.—A violent altercation took place yesterday's sitting of the municipal council between M. Blondel and Lyon Almond, culminating in the former giving M. Lyon Almond a box on the ear. Seconds were immediately appointed, but at an interview between them in the evening the representatives of M. Blondel declared that their principal had an affection of the right eye, and was, therefore, at a disadvantage as a combatant with his antagonist. M. Lyon Almond, on being consulted, consented not to insist on reparation by arms.

A FRENCH CUSTOMS OFFICER ATTACKED BY GERMANS.

PARIS, June 25.—A telegram from Nancy states that at ten o'clock last night a customs officer at Jœuf, in the canton of Briey, was attacked and wounded in the head by ten German workmen employed in a neighbouring factory. The officer was dragged by his assailants to the frontier. No intelligence has been received at the Ministry of the Interior confirming the account of a frontier incident, published by several newspapers, which alleged that a German customs officer had charged a French forester with having fired at him.

THE MANIPUR TRIALS.

MANIPUR, June 24.—The sentences of death passed upon Aya Parrel and Colonel Samu Singh have been commuted to transportation for life.

DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES IN CALAIS.

CALAIS, June 25.—The police, while searching the house of a man named Benoit, accused of stealing a watch, found there twenty dynamite cartridges and twenty-nine caps of fulminate of mercury.

A FRAUDULENT BARON.

BERLIN, June 25.—Baron J. von Mantouff, son and heir of the late Prince of Mantouff, has been convicted of selling a counterfeit baronage to the Crown, and thereby swindling a Hebrew firm, of Breslau, out of 90,000 marks.

LIVRAGHI HANDED OVER TO THE ITALIANS.

CHITABO, TICHINO, June 25.—Livraghi was taken away from here at midnight on route for Lugano. He was heavily manacled, and seemed so overcome that he had to be carried from the prison van to the train.

LUIGANO, June 25.—Yesterday Livraghi again made an attempt to commit suicide by suspending himself to the window of his cell by means of two handkerchiefs, which, however, gave way a moment before the strangulation was complete. In his fall he cut his face severely.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

The appointment of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Legge to the bishopric of Lichfield has been approved by the Queen.

That Canon Legge is well qualified to fill the position to which he has been called, all who have personal knowledge of him will readily concur.

The loss to Lewis-ham will, doubtless, be keenly felt by the parish over which the rev. gentleman has just been appointed.

He has been twenty years prior to the commencement of his clerical career in Lewis-ham in 1870, has to thank the Legge family for many acts of kindness. On taking up his duties in Lewis-ham, Canon Legge had many difficulties to deal with, but by his tact and wise administration he surmounted most of them.

His equal, and as an organiser of parish work he is remarkably practical. The canon is one of the founders of the Lewis-ham Church Extension Association, and during the twelve years that he has been vicar of Lewis-ham he has been instrumental in the erection of St. Swithun's Church and St. Laurence's, Cardiff, which at one time formed part of the parish. In his office of rural dean of Lewis-ham he has always given a helping hand to all churches in the deanery, and with a view of showing the appreciation of his work the inhabitants two years ago presented him with a handsome testimonial on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his work in the parish. In politics the new bishop is Conservative. He is also a total abstainer.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone came to town on Friday, from Doolin Hill, and in the afternoon the ex-Premier and Mrs. Gladstone drove to Liverpool-street Station, en route for Lowestoft, where they will be the guests of Mr. Colman, M.P. Mr. Gladstone looked pale, but walked across the platform with great step. As the train left a great number of people who were at the station raised a cheer, which Mr. Gladstone acknowledged by bowing from the carriage window.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

The recently-constructed approach and covered entrance, reaching from clinical and dispensary, and chapel, in connection with the London Hospital, Mile End-road, were opened on Friday by the Duke of Cambridge, who was received by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the house committee. Mr. Murray read an address, which stated that the cost of the new building had been £16,000. The Duke of Cambridge, who was received by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the house committee, Mr. Murray read an address, which stated that the cost of the new building had been £16,000. The Duke of Cambridge, who was received by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the house committee, Mr. Murray read an address, which stated that the cost of the new building had been £16,000.

THE FRENCH FIREFMEN IN LONDON.

A party of about fifty representatives of the Société des Sapeurs Pompiers Français, headed by the president, Captain Latour, on Thursday visited the headquarters of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge-road, by invitation of the London County Council, and were received by Mr. Lyon, chairman, and several members of the Fire Brigade Committee. On their arrival the visitors were ushered into the quadrangle of the building, where a realistic fire-drill had been pre-arranged. Cries of fire were heard, and men and women could be seen at the windows and on the roof crying for assistance. Two fire-escapes were promptly wheeled up and the work of "rescue" commenced, some of the inmates being sent down the escapes while others were carried by the men. Almost immediately eight steamers galloped into the yard, and in an incredibly short space of time the firemen secured the engines on the roof of the building, and eight strong streams of water were soon being poured down. Meanwhile, two American extension ladders had been run up to the highest points of the building on another side of the quadrangle, in case of the supposed fire extending to those points. At a given signal the doors of water were stopped, and in a few minutes the engines one by one were driven out of the yard, and the ladders and escapes were returned to their places. Next the party were conducted to the front room of the building, where several steamers and manuals were standing. Suddenly the alarm bell rang, and before the spectators could realize what was being done the engines were hoisted, manned, and driven out to the gates amid the cheers of the visitors, who seemed much struck with the smartness displayed by the brigade.

On Friday the French firemen visited Brighton, where they were publicly received and banqueted. Thousands of people witnessed the procession of a mile long through the streets.

On Saturday the French firemen visited Windsor, where, at the town hall, they were welcomed by the mayor and corporation. They afterwards visited the private apartments at Windsor Castle, and were shown over Eton College.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON A HUSBAND.

At the Neston Petty Sessions on Friday, Mary Scruby was charged on remand with attempting to poison her husband, Edward Scruby, on the 12th inst.—William Foster, a shopkeeper, deposed that at Mr. Scruby's request he tasted some gruel, which had been sent to the latter by Mrs. Scruby, and found it left a burning sensation in his throat. By the prosecutor's desire he communicated with the police. The case was adjourned for a week for the evidence of an analyst.

THEFT OF LADY VALENTIA'S JEWELS.

Viscountess Valentia, returning to Bletchington Park on Friday from London, after the death of her mother, missed her jewel-case, containing jewellery to the value of upwards of £3,000. It is supposed to have been stolen on the journey from Paddington to Oxford. No clue has yet been obtained of the thief or how the robbery was committed.

King's College Hospital has received from the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths a donation of £500.

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading was resumed by Lord CARRINGTON, who said noble lords had cordially accepted the principle of the bill. He had fully recognised the great services which the Government had rendered to the country, but they had suggested amendments which would be of great benefit to the country. The bill dealt with what was after all the whole Irish question. The bill was a great boon to Irish tenants, and at the same time it secured to much larger extent than hitherto the bill the British taxpayer. So far as he understood, the measure was popular in Ireland, and the House of Commons Irish members had been voting with each other in support of it. He gave the bill an unreserved support. Lord KILMERICK thought the bill would not sufficiently facilitate the sale and purchase of land, and this view appeared to have been taken on the previous night by the Government. He considered, however, that the tenth clause of the bill, affecting the annual value of the holdings to be purchased, was a wise one. Lord ALDERMOUTH believed the bill was as good as passed, and he present and did not intend that it would ruin the Irish landlords. Lord HARRINGTON regarded the object of the bill with satisfaction. Lord DENBY and no doubt that the tenants in Ireland who had been suffering from the want of land might have been expected. He did not think there would be any danger of a refusal of the repayment of advances by the Irish people. Lord LALAGE said the bill was a great boon to the Irish people, and he would support it. The bill was passed by a majority of 100.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GAMBLING IN THE ARMY.

Mr. CORRY (Liberal) said that he had to grant a return of all non-commissioned officers who had during the last three years been punished, either for allowing gambling or card-playing to take place or for being concerned in it. The return showed that the return of minor punishments could only be given by throwing great labour upon the regimental authorities. A return of court-martial could be given, but it would be a long and tedious process. He thought it would be better to have a return of the number of court-martials for offences of the kind referred to could be given. Mr. STANLEY (Conservative) said that he would be glad to see the return.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT.

Mr. C. WILSON asked whether, in view of the public interest in the matter, the earliest possible publication of the day and hour of the expected arrival of the German Emperor and suite in the Thames might be given, and the course of procedure in connection with his reception at the dock at the Tower. Lord G. HAMILTON could not state the exact day or hour which would be fixed to suit the Emperor's convenience. It was not intended that he should in any way inspect the fleet at the Tower. While on the subject, he expressed a hope that on his arrival the Emperor would not be "molested" as at Spithead, when ships, crowded with passengers, came so near the royal yacht that they were almost touching it. It was necessary to report one or two of the captain, who were punished by the authorities employing them. He trusted there would be no repetition of that sort of incident.

FREE EDUCATION.

Mr. GOSCHEN informed Mr. BRYCE that this year's free education grant for Scotland would come in the form of a supplementary grant to the Education Department.

INDIA'S OPERATIONS.

Mr. J. GOSCHEN, replying to Mr. SCHWANN, said Mrs. Grimwood and Mrs. Quinlan were entitled to £300 per annum for the maintenance of their children, which had been granted to Mrs. Quinlan, and one of £140 to Mrs. Grimwood. These would be paid out of the native cess, the Government of India. Mr. J. GOSCHEN, replying to a further question, said the Government of India in the case of the Maharajahs had reserved the right to make a grant of land to the Maharajahs, and on the basis of the grant, the Government of India would be able to pay the Maharajahs a pension.

THE TURKISH CONSUL AT SOUBHAK.

Mr. J. F. FENWICK, in answer to Mr. BUCKLAND, said the acting British consul at Soudhak had been sent to Soudhak to inquire into the case of an English girl, who was stated to have been abducted by a Persian Kurd and carried into Turkish territory, from which, by the aid of the Turkish authorities, she had been brought back to the British consul at Soudhak. The matter is being investigated by a Persian Consul-General at Tabriz.

ON THE CONSIDERATION OF THIS BILL, AS AMENDED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE, MR. CHURCHMAN moved a new clause, which makes a person undertaking or attempting to undertake any work properly constructed, repaired, or altered, to be a nuisance or injury or dangerous to health, liable to a penalty of £20. Mr. RITCHIE assented to the clause, and it was added to the bill. The clause was then read a second time, and the bill was passed by a majority of 100.

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A CHANNEL STEAMER ASHORE OFF BEACHY HEAD.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Company's vessel Normandy, a steel paddle screw steamer of 600 tons, built for the Normandy and Dieppe passenger service, ran ashore on Friday morning during a dense fog just under Beachy Head. She had about 130 passengers on board, and there was naturally some alarm, but fortunately the wind kept light and the sea fairly smooth. Efforts to get the vessel off at first were unavailing, and it was deemed advisable to send to Eastbourne for assistance. In response to this request, the lifeboat and a steam launch were despatched. A tug was also sent from Newhaven. In the forenoon the fog cleared, and hundreds of people viewed the stranded vessel from the parades and shore, the boat being within 100 yards of the beach. The steamer was successfully floated off in ten minutes past eleven, and the passengers were taken back to Newhaven.

GREAT FIRE AT LEITH. A FIREMAN KILLED.

Shortly before midnight on Thursday, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Aitken and Wright, provision merchants, Leith. The premises were four stories high, and extended from Constitution-street to Quality-street. It was on the top floor that the flames were first seen, and in a short time, despite the efforts of the brigade, the entire block of buildings was ignited. The inflammable nature of the goods frustrated the work of the firemen, whose efforts were mainly directed to prevent the fire spreading to the adjoining buildings, the cause of which, together with their belongings, were removed. Soon after one o'clock the men on board the training ship Durham arrived at the scene, and soon after another body of sailors from the French warship Chateau Renault, with an engine, also arrived from the docks, and rendered assistance. The conflagration was not extinguished until 4.15, when the fire was completely out. The damage being estimated at £20,000.

A SERIOUS POLICE BLUNDER.

At Aldershot Mary Millard, about 20 years of age, was charged by the police with being a person of improper character. P.C. Bradbury stated that she was well known as such, and he would swear it. He had seen her in the company of soldiers and talking to loose women. The defendant: You cannot prove your words. Have you seen me with men in the pursuit of unlawful practices? I won't be charged with the offence. Supt. Bradbury: But you are charged with this offence, and you will have to abide by that charge. P.S. Cottle said he had seen defendant with soldiers, and on one occasion had seen her in very questionable company. There was no doubt whatever as to her character. The chairman, Mr. Pittory, adjourned the case for an hour, and on its being resumed the evidence of Dr. Gibson was taken, which confirmed the girl's denial. The Chairman: The case against the defendant falls through. The police should be very careful how they run people in on such a charge.

CAPTAIN VERNEY.

Friday night's Gazette notifies that Captain Verney's name has been removed from the list of deputy-lieutenants of Buckinghamshire.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY BRIGANDS.

From Broussa it is reported that two rich citizens have been captured by brigands. The two citizens were attacked at Odunk, which is situated some distance outside Broussa. The brigandages are in pursuit of the brigands.

SUICIDE IN COURT.

At Vienna a medical student, who was found guilty of a murder, was hanged in court, and stabbed himself in the breast, death ensuing shortly afterwards.

A "JACK THE RIPPER" LETTER.

Mr. Backer, chairman of the "Whitechapel Vigilance Committee," writes:—I have received another letter, written in the same style and signed in the same way as the letter I received before several of the late murders. The letter is as follows:—"George Yard, Whitechapel.—I am going to commence operations again shortly in this neighbourhood, and if you or your informant gain the least attempt to trace my whereabouts, so help my God, I'll put a knife in your heart. So beware and take warning, and let me alone. Let the police catch me if they can; it's their duty. But I pity them, as I never intend to be taken alive. I have nearly been caught twice.—Yours truly, JACK THE RIPPER. G. W. B. my initials." Mr. Backer has handed the letter to the police.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TAILORS' DISPUTE.

The threatened strike of tailors has been averted, the employers having agreed to accept the new uniform time log which on Tuesday they rejected. The men have consequently succeeded in obtaining concessions for which they have striven at different times since 1894, when they first came out on strike in order to obtain a uniformity of time log. In 1890 they struck for a nine hours' working day, but their want of organization resulted in a complete failure. In 1897 there was another strike in the tailoring trade, and from that period several efforts were made, with varying success, to better their position, and the result of their persistent efforts and powerful organization has been the arrangement of a time log in conjunction with the employers, and according to the terms of which firms will be paying for the "log" at the rates of 6d., 6d., and 7d. per hour, which will meet the requirements of all classes of the trade. The termination of the dispute was officially announced at the headquarters of the men in Heddon-court, and was received with great enthusiasm by the great crowd that had congregated in the vicinity anxiously awaiting the ultimatum.

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MILFORD LANE STRAND.—No. 507.

MARRIAGE OF MR. PARNELL TO MRS. O'SHEA.

Mr. Parnell was married to Mrs. O'Shea at Steyning, near Brighton, on Thursday morning. Mrs. O'Shea's address was given as 9, Walsingham-terrace, Aldington, and that of Mr. Parnell as Avondale, Rathdrum, Ireland, but now of England. Walsingham-terrace faces the sea, and is situated at the extreme west end of Brighton. Mrs. O'Shea's house being the last in the row. It is said that while Mrs. O'Shea has resided at No. 9, Mr. Parnell has lived at No. 10, and that he had two horses stabled at news in the vicinity. In the morning, as early as half-past six, the order was received for Mrs. Parnell's trap to be got ready, and in this, with a liveried servant, Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were seen to drive off in a westerly direction. The lady was charmingly attired. She wore a black silk brocade dress, over which was placed a rich lace mantle. She had a black hat, prettily adorned with pink roses. It was about 10 o'clock that Mrs. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea drove up to the district superintendent registrar's office at Steyning. This is situated in the centre of the town, and it was evident that it was no surprise visit, as everything was in readiness for the ceremony to take place. The district superintendent registrar was there, the registrar from West Brighton was in attendance, and there were two women, evidently servants from Walsingham-terrace, who had arrived by train, and who were to be the witnesses. The ceremony did not take long. The witnesses were first seen to depart in the direction of the railway station, and then Mr. and Mrs. Parnell left the house and resumed their seats in the trap. Mr. Parnell took the reins, and Mrs. Parnell occupied the seat by her side. They drove direct to 9, Walsingham-terrace, Brighton, and they remained there during the day, active preparation being made for a supper party, which was held in the evening, but to which only a few personal friends were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Parnell were in residence in Brighton, and they intend to make the house at Walsingham-terrace their principal abode. They expect to stay there until Parliament is prorogued. Mr. Parnell will continue to attend the House of Commons during the



## CHAPTER XI.

She had grown so accustomed that atmosphere, indeed, that hardly knew how she could breathe any other. Nay, it was partly for this reason (though she was scarcely conscious of it to herself) that she kept Hubert Harrison so long at bay, torturing him with doubts, and teasing him with petty concessions, while a

She stood herself in an armchair, and pretended to begin reading the *Morning Post*. The words came before her eyes illegibly, of course, but she was not at all uncomfortable, for a tolerable reason for sitting there alone. Presently there came a timid little knock at the door. The sound annoyed Sabine beyond expression. Such infamous vulgarity! What did the person who made it mean by knocking? So exceedingly ill-bred! She would not open the door, but she would see what the gentleman's house-body ever knocks at the door of any reception-room? If that was the new under-housemaid's idea of her duty, Sabine said to herself, waveringly, she'd speak to her upon the subject. Or

Her voice had the genuine ring of truth in it, but what she said was too utterly incredible for Sabine to believe. The proud girl stared and wondered whether that poor feeble little anatomy head was going wrong somehow. Love poor papa with all her heart and soul! Such a man as papa! Oh, it was too, too comical.

"Yes, Woolbine," she said, slowly, in a very cold voice, "you must be joking."

Woolbine flung herself upon the ground at Sabine's feet once more. "No, no, dear," she cried, laying her head in her friend's lap and hugging her with her arms. "I mean it. How could I ever help loving him? He's so good and so gentle. Nobody else ever spoke to me on this earth as he's done."

which drove the duke now, while the son was still fresh on his brother's grave, to run down to Harst Croft on a strictly business-like errand. In the first place, his credit demanded that he should supply himself at once with the money he needed to meet the expectations of a negotiable character. In the second place, his mother, the dowager, had strongly impressed upon him the absolute necessity of saving what remained of the family property by a judicious matrimonial sacrifice, and of raising up a direct heir of the senior branch to the dukedom of Beauland.

"Let me see," the duchess had said, wiping her red eyes with a dainty cambric, and playing calmly meanwhile with her tortoiseshell quizzing glasses. "Who is there you could fix upon? There's the daughter of that man who was Lord Mayor last year, I say. She has lots of money, and a good dowry, and she's perfectly respectable. She isn't as young as she was to be sure, but she lights up well, and has good shoulders. She'd cut a very decent figure at a drawing-room still any day."

"I dislike her," the son answered

The typical British Philistine was at home that afternoon, but he wisely ~~passed~~ a stroll and ten on the lawn.

"But I see what difference it can make in mine," Sabine answered quietly, her fingers cluding his grasp as she spoke. "I think in saying that you're acting like a gentleman. You don't want me to feel it was my money you pro-

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## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

There were 2,485 births and 1,835 deaths registered last week in the metropolis.

There were forty-eight inquests held last week by the metropolitan coroners.

There were five cases of suicide in the metropolis last week.

The last instance of hanging in chains occurred at Leicester in 1834.

The Marquis of Salisbury formed his administration six years ago last Wednesday.

In summer the toboggan slide is not worth ascent.

Never kick a man when he is down. He may get up again.

Society has its "don'ts," but they are not a patch upon its dues.

It is queer how many virtues can be seen in people who have money.

After all, one cock can very often spoil the broth quite as efficiently as too many.

Though there are many men who do not smoke, yet few object to an occasional "puff."

It is the early "tiddler" who catches the best pin, and the unsuccessful angler who gets the needle.

"Give women a chance," screams the New York World.

No less than forty-four deaths in the metropolis last week were attributable to accident or negligence.

Lord Provost Boyd, of Edinburgh, like his three predecessors, is to receive the honour of knighthood.

A paraffin lamp is a very wicked affair, even when it is not addicted to smoking or going out at nights.

In New York a baby has been born without eyes. He will make an excellent policeman when he grows up.

When two girls meet they kiss. When two men meet they don't. This shows plainly where the want kissing the most.

The King of Siam has an umbrella worth some £400 or £500. It is an indispensable article for a reigning power.

Yet another maniac has been studying the mechanism of a gun from his business end. He is now in Guy's, in melancholy guise.

The Registrar-general notes a remarkable diminution in the number of London infants who were suffocated in bed. Last week the number was only five.

An old pedlar named Thomas Adams was found in an exhausted condition in a cart-shed at King's Park Farm, Stirling. The poor fellow died a short time after.

A melancholy incident has occurred at Crewe. John Webb, an employee in the railway works, and his wife both died within an hour from the influenza.

While a guard named Robert Young was engaged shunting at Falmouth, near Ayr, he fell and was run over by the waggon, his injuries resulting in his death.

Baron Salsburg meets Emin Pasha in darkest Africa he can be useful in saving a path through the jungle with that name of his.

The spring versifier may make poetic license cover spelling and pronunciation, but it is only the gasman who can monkey with the meter.

There is a difference of only twenty-two square miles between the areas of England and Iowa, but it is only in point of size that the similarity exists.

When a young man gets his first letter from his innamorata it weakens his affection to find that she spells "dear" with a couple of "e's."

The Duchess of Connaught has opened a bazaar at Portsmouth in aid of the Alexandria branch of the Soldiers' Institute, upon which there remains a debt of about £900.

The officers of the French Fire Brigade, to the number of 75, visited the Empire Theatre on Tuesday night by invitation of the management.

Mr. William Costick, the self-taught naturalist of Sussex, presented to the Princess of Wales, on her visit to Eastbourne, forty-nine separate specimens of wild flowers from the Southdown hills.

Lord Zetland has accepted the invitation of the committee of the Limerick Agricultural Society to visit the show. A placard has been issued calling on the people to abstain from going to the show, and from sending exhibits, as a protest against the Viceroy's visit.

Sir R. Cameron and Colonel J. Paton, of New York, have been asked to organize a committee to receive subscriptions for a monument to the late Sir John Macdonald, to be erected at Kingston, at a cost of 75,000 dollars.

Sir Charles Tupper is the chairman of the English committee.

A bronze bust of the Marquis of Salisbury has been received by the Government of South Wales, and has been placed in the Executive Council Chamber, where may be seen busts of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain since the advent of responsible government for the colony.

It has become clear that no bill attempting to deal comprehensively with the whole question of London water can be passed into law this session.

It is, nevertheless, hoped that a short bill constituting a new authority and clothing it with certain powers may be passed so that initial steps towards a scheme of purchase may be taken during the recess.

The electric light which Sir Edward Watkin intends to get fixed on the summit of Snowdon is to be so powerful as to light up every crag and precipice of the great mountain, even in misty weather.

Moonglight and moonlight are very popular, but one would expect that they would be as nothing compared to what ascents by electric light will be if Sir Edward is able to work out his scheme.

The mass of readers at the Chelsea Free Library seem to prefer prose fiction, the number of volumes issued of this class reaching the total for nearly six months, of 19,419.

Next come books for juveniles, of all kinds, 7,283; followed by poetry and the drama, 1,064. Science had only 461 votaries, and philosophy 123, while philology was so far neglected that only 34 volumes dealing with it were issued.

The number of separate families in Scotland on the 5th April was 370,030. How do they live? There were 814,444 inhabited houses, 17,174 were vacant, and 5,375 were building; while the number of rooms with one or more windows was 2,907,065.

If these figures be examined, it will be found that there were 64,558 families that had no separate house, in other words 7.347 per cent. of the total number of families were without houses. It does not follow that they were without house-

though a good many centuries have passed since water actually flowed there.

The great fire in Tooley-street took place thirty years ago last Monday.

The suite of the Kaiser and Kaiserin during the imperial tour will number 58.

At the census there were 579,000 families in Scotland, giving a total population of 4,633,103.

Christopher Little, a well-known lawyer of Fife, has committed suicide by shooting himself in a hotel room at Mauch Chunk.

A coloured man near Cochran, Ga., has six fingers on each hand, and three of his four sons are said to possess the same number.

At a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the royal gold medal was presented to Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A.

Large numbers of farm servants are at present emigrating from Scotland to the Australian colonies.

At the London and the London and North-Western Railway, between Carlisle and Penrith, has been destroyed by fire.

Taking into account the growth of population, the proportion of the insane in public and private asylums shows a slight decline. The total is 85,795.

The two-year-old child of William Lechhart, of Glaston, lost his life by swallowing a stone which he had picked up at the door, and which stuck in the windpipe.

Sir Henry Parkes predicts that Australasian federation will be achieved in two or three years. New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania are, in fact, ready to unite promptly.

The site occupied by St. Olave, Old Jewry, is at last advertised for sale. The church was "deconsecrated" nearly seven years ago, since which the said site has been lying idle.

Two men fell from an aerial toboggan at Colford, Monmouth, the other night. One was killed and the other seriously injured.

Sir A. Sullivan's opera, "The Gondoliers," has been presented in Russian at the Summer Theatre, in the Hermitage Gardens, Moscow. The piece was favourably received by crowded audiences.

The Queen has forwarded through Sir Henry Ponsonby her annual contribution of £200 to the Incorporated Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, of which her Majesty is the patroness.

While Frank Jellicoe and Herman Bluttig were awaiting trial for burglary in the goal at Manitowish, Wisconsin, they quarrelled, Jellicoe struck Bluttig with a pointed stick, which penetrated his lung, causing death.

Princess Louise de Bourbon has obtained a decree of separation from her husband, Prince Louis de Bourbon is eldest son of the Duke of Naples, and a grandson of Ferdinand II. of Naples.

It is proposed to raise a special fund of £20,000 in connection with the Welsh Theological College at Aberystwyth, under the patronage of the Lord-Lieutenant of Anglesea has promised £1,000.

It is stated that, in view of the late period of the session, and of the appointment of the Royal Commission on Labour, Lord Dunraven will not proceed this year with his intended motion in the House of Lords in favour of the formation of a State Department of Labour.

The grand jury at Bari, in Italy, have indicted at Andria fifty men belonging to an association, with extensive ramifications, known as the "Inferno Leggo," resembling in its constitution the notorious "Mafia" of Sicily. Many more arrests are expected.

The new chief rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler, was installed on Tuesday, with an imposing ceremony, at the Great Synagogue, in Aldgate. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoresse attended in state, and among the congregation were representatives of our principal political and financial institutions.

A despatch from London, in the Odenburg district, states that eighteen men, when the boat was overtaken by a thunderstorm, sought shelter by the side of a haystack, which was immediately afterwards struck by lightning. Three of the men were killed on the spot, the others being stunned by the electric discharge.

A telegram from Zanzibar states that on the 27th of February last Lieutenant Sidi with a small force occupied the island of Pemba, and concluded treaties, by which these chiefs acknowledged their sovereign rights to the German Emperor. Peace and order prevailed everywhere.

This is the story of a Benares disaster. A large Hinduo bridal party had gone out on the river to "worship the Ganges," when the bottom of the boat gave way and the occupants were thrown into the water. Nineteen bodies were recovered. It is feared, however, that this does not complete the tale of fatalities.

Angao Sena, another of the Manipur princes, has been found guilty of waging war against the Queen and of abetting murder, and has been sentenced to death. The Government has commuted the conviction of Major Parel and Colonel Samu Singh on the charge of waging war against the Queen, but not on the charge of abetting murder.

It is stated that, as soon as the Factories and Workshops Bill has been placed on the Statute Book, Mr. Redgrave, who for many years has occupied the post of chief inspector of factories, intends to resign, the reason for his contemplated retirement being advanced age.

It is expected that Mr. Redgrave's successor will be Mr. Whymer, the senior superintending inspector.

An altogether unique musical entertainment was given last Sunday night by Mr. Alfred Rothchild. Seven artists took part in it. They were Madame Adeline Patti, M. Van Dyck (who returned to M. Maurel, presently to fulfil the engagement), M. Maurel, M. L. de la Salle, and M. Edouard de Hezke, with M. Johannes Wolff, the violinist, and M. Hollman, the cellist.

A shocking accident has occurred on the Great Northern Railway near Nottingham. Three men were trespassing on the line at midnight, when an empty passenger train dashed into them, instantly killing David Archer, aged 32, a dyer, and seriously injuring William Sandler. The third man, Thomas Meads, was lucky enough to escape unhurt, but was only just missed by the buffer of the engine which struck his companions down.

At Poole County Court a freeman named Wareham, in the employ of the Bourne Valley Pottery Company, Bournemouth, sued his employers for £275, damages for personal injuries. While attending to kilns used for burning bricks, a large girder fell, striking them by repellers, in London, and £2000 over his liabilities, to lend him money. He received £200 on account. They subse-

quently discovered that the defendant was insolvent.

Over 20,000 people—to be exact, 20,387—attended the Handel Festival on Monday.

Robert Bennett, the father of six children, has been drowned at Saltcoats while bathing. Londoners are to have a visit from the Prince of Naples.

Two men, one an ecclesiastical student and the other a labourer, have been drowned at Killaloe while bathing.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain, was experienced at Emswate on Tuesday night.

At a general assembly of royal academicians and associates, Mr. Frank Dickson, painter, was elected an academician.

A collier was recently attacked by thirty weasels near Morphet, and was only rescued from the vermin after ten of them had been killed.

All the passengers who were set down at missing in the recent railway disaster at Monchenstein have now been satisfactorily accounted for with the exception of three.

The competition for the Leslie Crotty Prize took place on Tuesday at the Royal Academy of Music, when it was awarded to John Walters.

The death is announced of Major-General E. M. Lawford, late Madras Army, aged 64. The deceased took part in the Indian mutiny which ended in a bloody and clear defeat.

A bust of the late Archbishop Thomson has been unveiled in the parish church at Sheffield. The work was subscribed for by working men.

At a convocation at Durham University the degree of D.D. was conferred upon Bishop Tucker, Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, and the degree of D.C.L. upon Sir Albert Kave Rollet, M.P.

The Swiss National Council has unanimously concurred in the resolution of the Council of States ratifying the international treaty for the protection of industrial property.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has consented to open the Victoria Hospital on her visit to Hull on July 2nd. The marchioness will also christen her Majesty's ship Endymion.

The good service pension of £150 a year for Captain John F. L. P. Maclear to flag, has been awarded to Captain Rodney M. Lloyd, now serving as commodore, second class, at Jamaica.

As an instance of the increasing popularity of driving four-in-hand in France, it is announced that in a few days a gentleman is starting to drive between Paris and Dieppe, the journey to be made in one day, and returning the next.

Mr. Augustus Harris has given the use of Drury Lane Theatre for a special morning performance on Tuesday next in aid of the benevolent fund of "The National Society of French Teachers in England." The presidency of the ladies' committee has been accepted by Madame Waddington.

At the London County Sessions, a labourer named Wilson was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for defrauding Mr. Ritchie, the prisoner, pretended to be collecting contributions to the Corn and Coal Porters' Union, and thus obtained a guinea from the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. Gladstone, in consequence of his exertions in speaking at the colonial bishoprics meeting has had a relapse. Sir Andrew Clark has visited the hon. gentleman at Deltia Hill, and it is expected that Mr. Gladstone will be ordered to abstain from public work for some time to come.

A man named Spinden was driving a pony trap in Wandsworth Bridge-road on Sunday evening so furiously that a police-constable tried to stop the pony. He was, however, knocked down, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg. The officer was apprehended. He is now under remand.

George Parr, a famous Nottingham cricketer, has died of rheumatic gout, at his home in Radcliffe-on-Trent. Born in 1827, Parr made his first appearance at Trent Bridge, in September, 1845, and in the following June played at Lords for the first time. He was a batsman, and was famous for his batting in 1871, and after his retirement he lived in his native village.

About 140 of the principal rifle shots of the metropolis competed on Tuesday at the Ilford ranges for the championship of the county, which was won by Sergeant Gilbert, Hon. Artillery Company, with 95 points out of a possible 105. Sergeant Roxburgh, London Scottish, was second with 92, and several members have to shoot off a tie with 90 points.

Local Government Board inquiry has been held at Croydon into the application by the corporation to borrow £35,000 towards the cost of widening the Portland-road railway bridge, where an accident recently happened to a Brighton express train. The municipality is also seeking power to borrow upwards of £25,000 for new buildings and public improvements.

The polling in the contest for the aldermanic gown of Portoken Ward, resumed vacant by the retirement of Sir H. Isaacs took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. Marcus Samuel, a shipowner, and Mr. A. J. Hollington, a merchant sailor. At the close of the poll the Lord Mayor announced the numbers to be—For Mr. Samuel, 483; and for Mr. Hollington, 247; and he declared Mr. Samuel to be elected.

The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday presented new colours to the Royal West Kent Regiment after an inspection of the whole of the troops in Shorncliffe Garrison, including the Queen's Own 2nd Royal West Kent Regiment, the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, and the 17th Lancers.

The receipts on account of revenue from the late April, when there was a balance of £6,370,897, to the 21st inst. were £18,389,918, against £17,337,022 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,220,261. The net expenditure was £17,891,628, against £17,331,230 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on the 21st inst. amounted to £1,385,582, and at the same date in 1890 to £5,057,765.

The Postmaster-general has received deputations of proprietors and publishers, who asked for a revision of the regulations with reference to the transmission of newspapers, periodicals, and books through the post. Mr. Raikes said there was no intention to restrict their privileges of the press as to transmission, but rather to extend them with respect to newspapers and periodicals, that could not be done without grave consideration by the Government.

The Onward Building Society at Partington was some time ago ordered to be wound-up, but the liquidation was so satisfactory that a considerable surplus remained for distribution. Mr. Board and others made large purchases of shares; but the county court judge refused to sanction their transfer, as they were bought after the winding-up order. The matter came on appeal before the Queen's Bench Division; but the decision of the county court judge was sustained. The

plaintiff was, however, given leave to go to the Court of Appeal.

The cable has been laid between Tangier and Tarifa, and an Italian steamer is now laying the other cable from Tarifa to Ceuta.

Many American ladies rub alcohol on their lips to give them a rosy taint. Their husbands use the same agent for their noses, but do not rub it on.

More eyes must be damaged or lost than most people suppose. Two million glass eyes are manufactured every year in Germany and Switzerland.

Perhaps it is only a coincidence, but one usually finds that the man who says he never reads a newspaper is the first to discover when his name appears in print.

The Chilian Government states that a body of troops has crossed the Andes, through passes which were deeply covered with snow, at an elevation of 13,000ft.

There seems to be some reason in the plea of the man who was convicted at Liverpool the other day for stealing a dozen umbrellas. He said that he was putting by for a rainy day.

For the third week in succession a death from small-pox is reported by the Registrar-General to have occurred at the hospital ship at Dartford.

If the Central London Railway be carried out, there will be thirteen stations between Shepherd's Bush and Cornhill, via Oxford-street.

Sir Lyon Playfair observes that four-fifths of the children attending elementary schools will, under the Education Bill, be wholly exempted from the public expense, and that 89 per cent. will be more or less affected.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Charleston, South Carolina, at about midnight on Monday. No damage was done. At Pasadena and San Fernando, California, also, slight disturbances have occurred.

Glasgow, with a population of 553,714, has 117,537 inhabited houses, while Edinburgh, with a population of 281,251, has 51,679 houses. This gives 4.31 persons to each house in Glasgow, and 5.11 persons to each house in Edinburgh.

There were 18 deaths from measles in the metropolis last week, 15 from scarlet fever, 26 from diphtheria, 44 from whooping-cough, 19 from enteric fever, 19 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 2 from cholera and choleraic diarrhoea.

Execution Dock, at Wapping, was, according to the usual place of execution for hanging of pirates and sea-rovers at the low-water mark, and there to remain till three tides had overflowed them; and Taylor, the water poet, refers to the "waterish trees" at Wapping.

The well-known bell foundry of Messrs. Taylor and Sons, Loughborough, Leicestershire, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The fire broke out underneath a room where some oil was stored, and when the fire brigade arrived there was a very defective supply of water. A clock and bell tower was also destroyed.

The Queen held a council on Tuesday at Windsor Castle. The following Ministers, forming the council, left Paddington for London at 12 o'clock—Lords Salisbury, Cranbrook, Limerick, and Arthur Hill. Messrs. Aker-Douglas, Liddell, and Evelyn Ashley went down to be sworn members of the Privy Council.

The Turkish press has been forbidden, under severe penalties, to allude to the subject of the rising in Yemen. Frequent special meetings of the Cabinet have been held, and the rising is felt in high quarters, and the peremptory orders to press forward troops from Syria and Mesopotamia belie the official assumption of tranquillity.

The Agricultural Department at Washington made a preliminary experiment the other evening in the production of a rainfall. A balloon was sent up into the clouds, where it exploded with great violence. Later in the evening a downpour of rain occurred, but whether this was due to the explosion remains to be determined. The department will repeat the experiment on a larger scale.

In a Queen's Bench divisional court application was made for a mandamus to the stipendiary magistrate of Manchester to state a case in respect of the conviction of Mr. C. J. Schofield, chemical manufacturer, of Clayton, for causing a nuisance by black smoke. It was said that if the proceedings against the manufacturer were carried on in the district must be stopped. The court refused the rule.

The following resolution has been passed by the executive committee of the Church of England Temperance Society—"That it is most desirable that children under sixteen years of age should not be served with intoxicating drinks in public-houses, whether for themselves or others, and that our members be urged to keep this question to the front in a view of amending the law in the next Parliament."

By an Act 25 George II. (1732) gibbeting in chains was first legally recognised, but it never formed part of the legal sentence, and was left to the judge's discretion to be ordered or not, as he saw fit. At Newgate it was the custom, after execution, to convey the body into a place called the kitchen, where it was thrown into a cauldron of pitch. This was the preparation for hanging in chains.

In answer to the petition recently presented by a large number of the members of the Middle Temple, in which it was asked that, as the gardens are small, instead of being given over to the children nightly during the summer, the benches have effected a compromise, and have decided to partition off half the garden for the purpose of lawn tennis, and to devote the other half to the children.

A return giving statistical information as to pauperism in England and Wales shows that the low rate continues. The number of paupers in England and Wales in the fifth week in April was 655,921, or 27.6 for every 1,000 of the population. This is the lowest figure in the thirty-four years covered by the return. The number of paupers in the metropolis in the same week was 39,352, or 29.3 per 1,000 of the population. This also is the lowest rate yet registered.

The other afternoon quite a sensation was caused in Market-street, Manchester, by the sight of a man standing on a ledge which projected from the window of an empty office over the shop of Mr. Hibbert, hatter. The man was gesticulating, and appeared to be intoxicated, and every moment people expected him to come crashing to the pavement; but a man rushed up the stairs and pulled him into the room, when he was found to be blind. It is assumed that, finding himself in an empty room, he had tried to get out by the only means of egress he could find.

A return presented to the House of Commons shows that the total revenue of the Church of England is £5,469,171 from ancient endowments, and £284,396 from private bounty since 1703. The ancient endowments of the archiepiscopal and episcopal sees amount to £487,827; of cathedral and collegiate churches, £192,460; of ecclesiastical benefices, £3,941,657; and of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £1,247,327. The income of the archiepiscopal and episcopal sees from private bounty (since 1703) is £111,081, that of the ecclesiastical benefices being £372,605.

The income from Queen Anne's Bounty is £700.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund now amounts to nearly £26,000.

In an election riot near Bologna, one man was killed and several others were injured.

The new Bishop of Lichfield has occupied a seat on the London School Board.

There is no truth in the story which has been circulated of the approaching retirement, or removal, of Count Münster from the German embassy in Paris.

The sentences of death passed upon Ayre Parel and Colonel Samu Singh in connection with the Manipur outrages have been commuted to transportation for life.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., was to have taken the chair on Wednesday afternoon at the meeting of the British Economic Association, of which he is one of the vice-presidents, but was unable to do so owing to indisposition.

It is now practically settled that the Labour Commission will adjourn at the same time as, or very soon after, the prorogation of Parliament. The adjournment will be resumed about the beginning of October.

A crowded meeting of Epping Forest Commoners was held at Waltham Abbey to protest against the recent action of the London Corporation as conservators affecting the right of the small commoners.

"The Goldsmiths' Company's Technical and Executive Institute at New Cross will be formally opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Wednesday, the 2nd of July, at four o'clock.

By the resignation of Sir George Campbell, the important post of inspector-general of the Ceylon police becomes vacant. It is worth £1,500 per annum, with a residence and travelling expenses.

Mr. Meyer, a Chicago merchant, a passenger by the *Majestic*, became insane the day after sailing from New York, and afterwards died. The body was not buried at sea, but, at the solicitation of the passengers, was brought on to Liverpool.

The next session of the Central Criminal Court will begin on Monday. Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Charles will be sitting on the rota, but it is expected that the latter will attend this time and will sit on the following Wednesday.

About 11.45 on Wednesday morning the horses of one of the Greenwich cars, which was being turned at the terminus at Blackfriars, bolted. They knocked down a cabman, who was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital in an insensible condition. The horses, on going a considerable distance, fell, and received severe cuts.

Messrs. Ford's brewery at Tiverton, covering an acre of ground, has been destroyed by fire. The whole of the malt-houses, a hundred yards long, and their contents were destroyed. The cottages adjoining were in great danger, and the tenants removed their furniture. There was a scarcity of water. The damage is estimated at £12,000.

During the past week there has been great heat in Germany, which has since been followed by numerous thunderstorms and waterworks. The River Weser has risen very much near Cassel. The express train from Berlin to Thorn ran over the rails, which were buried in snow swept down from the banks by the rain. Fortunately, no injury was done to any of the passengers.

Mr. Balfour has taken charge of two new bills dealing with the land question in Ireland. One provides for the redemption of rent by long leaseholders, and the other provides for and regulates the user by purchasing tenants of rights of turbary. It is understood that if any disposition to oppose these bills is manifested they cannot be proceeded with.

The Austrian Emperor held a review of troops at Fiume at an early hour on Wednesday morning. He afterwards inspected the Naval Academy and a torpedo factory. The principal event of the day, however, was his visit to the theatre, where he witnessed his Majesty's expression to Queen Victoria his thanks for the visit paid last year to his squadron. He also proposed a toast to the prosperity of the British Navy.

In an action brought to recover £300 for money lent, which was tried before Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury, the singular defence was raised that the money was given to the defendant for the purpose of enabling him to marry the plaintiff's niece. This was denied by the plaintiff, Mr. Edward Pountney, caterer to the Queen's Guard, and whilst the case was in progress a settlement was arranged.

The other evening, as a passenger train was travelling at great speed between Portcawl and Fyfe, on the Great Western Railway, a boy named W. James, aged eight years, fell out of a carriage. The train was brought to a standstill as soon as possible, and search made for the unfortunate boy, who was found lying unconscious with only a scalp wound. He lived at Jonty-cymmer, and it seems he had run away from home.

According to the return of metropolitan pauperism for the second week of June, the number is lower than in any corresponding period for the past four years. The total is 65,231, including 55,029 indoors, 3,202 outdoor patients, as against 85,538, 89,632, and 92,502 in the corresponding periods of 1890, 1889, and 1888 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved during the same period was 836, including 605 men, 103 women, and twenty-five children.

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**CLOSING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.**  
**SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.**

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**THE PEOPLE.**

OFFICES: 11 MILFORD-LANE, STRAND, W.C.

IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF HANKING AND GENERALITY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE FINDER-KEEPER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED "THE PEOPLE." —*Vicar of Wakefield*, chap. 19.

**THE EDUCATION BILL.**

If any proof were required at this time of day of the sound judgment which the present Government have exercised in their resolute and able attempt to offer to the country a successful solution of the question of free education, it is to be found in the figures of the division on Mr. BASTLEY'S amendment on Wednesday. The figures are awkward arguments to get over, and when all the opposition which the House of Commons is disposed to offer to an important measure is represented by 10 votes against 318 it is pretty plain that the bill in question carries with it the favour of the public in general as well as that of the House of Commons. We have, on a previous occasion, expressed our conviction that the remission of school fees will be a real boon and benefit to the working classes, upon which the burden of them has, undoubtedly, been pressed heavily. We do not believe that the abolition of that burden will be productive of that diminution of the sense of parental responsibility which has been predicted as its first and its worst result. If either we believe that—if Ministers there strictly in committee to the pledges they have already given—the cause of the voluntary schools will be injured by the proposed legislation. Our opponents, as we are well aware, only accept this measure as an earnest of what they call better things to come. They look upon it merely as preparatory to the abolition of the voluntary system. We, however, are strong in the belief that the people of England will refuse to continue to the destruction of a system which has, up to the present time, borne the burden and heat of the day in the matter of the education of the masses, which respects the sacred right of the parent to choose the religious training he wishes for his child, and which spares the country the enormous burden of expense which the Radical programme would inevitably involve.

**AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.**

The Royal Agricultural Show, which was visited on Wednesday by the Prince and Princess of WALES, may fairly be considered to be satisfactory. All the evidence goes to prove that the quality of the exhibits is quite up to the level of former years, and, so far as the raising of stock is concerned, rather better than it has been in the recent past. In spite of the great competition of the foreign dead weight trade the English producer ought, therefore, to be able to hold his own, especially in view of the high prices which farmers in Australia, Canada, and South America are willing to pay for the best breeds of British stock. Nevertheless, even allowing for the very fair prospects of the coming harvest, the English farmer has a terribly large amount of leeway to make up in one important matter of profits on the proceeds. Although, on the one hand, the overhead crop on the continent will be exceptionally small, there will, on the other, be an unusually large exportation of wheat from the United States and from India. In the matter of grain, as in that of the importation of dead meat, the means of transport have been improved and cheapened of late years to such an enormous extent that Manitoba, the Argentine Republic, India, and Australasia, are now able to get their grain produce to the sea and to transport it to Europe, whereas a few years ago it used to be quite unable to do so. Asia and Africa, too, are entering into the general competition. In South Africa the proposed new railways will bring us into easy communication with vast tracts of corn-producing land. And in Asia Minor, where railways will shortly communicate between the interior and the coast, wheat is now selling at £1 a ton, a price which (as Lord HILLINGDON recently pointed out at the meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Ottoman Bank) will allow of its being sold in England for 12s. a quarter or thereabouts. In the face of these facts English farmers must seriously consider whether it is not their duty to turn their attention to more profitable branches of agriculture.

**AMATEUR ARBITRATION.**

It is not often that a Lord Mayor of London has to submit to such a snub as the present occupant of the civic chair has recently received from the directors of the London General Omnibus Company. Our readers will doubt, recollect the circumstances of the case. The Lord Mayor took upon himself to interfere for "humanitarian reasons" with riotous conduct and intimidation during the recent strike, and also for those who had been dismissed by the company for what was believed to be dishonesty. Not having taken the trouble to ascertain the grounds upon which these men had been discharged, the Lord Mayor naturally blundered badly by gratuitously assuming that the directors were breaking faith with their men. The answer which he received from the directors is a remarkable rebuke to all amateur arbitrators who take upon themselves to interfere in disputes with the merits of which they have little or no acquaintance. The truth is, that the so-called arbitration by outsiders, which has come into fashion since labour disputes became all the rage, is, in reality, no arbitration at all. And for this reason. The amateur arbitrator, in spite of the most fervent declarations of absolute impartiality, invariably approaches the subject with a very distinct bias in favour of one side or the other. He may or may not be conscious of his partiality, but partial he always is. Had the Lord Mayor not made up his mind that the men must be in the right and the masters in the wrong, he would not have acted as he has done in this matter. But this is not what the public want. The amateur arbitrator has had a very good innings during the past two years, and he has proved himself no mighty success. After the latest exhibition of his so-called impartiality he is likely to be less heard of for some time to come.

**CURIOS BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION.**

A Dalziel's telegram states that a remarkable breach of promise cases is on the calendar at Lake View, Illinois Supreme Court. Miss Julia Clark, 22 years of age, became engaged to Joseph Weddell, about eighteen months ago, and at that time was not remarkable for unusual size or appearance, being but little over nine stone in weight, and rather good looking. Shortly after the engagement was announced, the young lady began to show signs of a disease closely resembling elephantiasis, but with the difference that it speedily attacked every portion of the body, and she grew to be of monstrous proportions, her weight increasing to about 30 stone. Under these circumstances Mr. Weddell declined to fulfil the engagement, claiming that a radical change in the lady's person made it impossible for her to be a presentable spouse. He expressed his sincere regret at the incident; but declared that he felt justified in withdrawing from his obligation. It was hoped that the matter would be amicably arranged, and the principals and their friends ignored the whole thing; but the courts; but Miss Clark has declined to accept the explanation, and claims \$50,000 damages.

**IMPERIAL REVIEW AT WIMBLEDON.**

It has been finally decided that a great review shall be held before the German Emperor at Wimbledon on Saturday, July 17th, in which a large body of the metropolitan Volunteers shall take part. A circular has been issued by Colonel Thynne, assistant adjutant-general in the Home District, to commanding officers of Volunteer corps intimating that they will be permitted to take part, provided their battalions consist of 500 of all ranks, but provisional battalions may be formed if the numbers are similar. The War Office authorities have also determined to allow 10 per head on the basis of existing penses for Volunteers in the metropolitan district, and the actual railway expenses of other Volunteers in the Home District who may be willing to attend. It is many years since a large review was held on Wimbledon Common.

**A BRAVE CONSTABLE KILLED.**

P.C. 330, George Cole, died in St. Thomas's Hospital on Wednesday from the result of a shocking accident, which occurred on Brixton Hill late on the previous night. Two pair-horse vans of the London Parcels Delivery Company, one journeying to and the other from Croydon, met on Brixton Hill, close to the New Park-road, and the drivers got down to exchange the vans. In the empty van coming from Croydon was a strong young horse, which suddenly reared and the pair were in a few seconds galloping at a terrific rate down the hill. Cole bravely attempted to stop them before they caused serious damage, but, unfortunately, he became entangled in the reins and was thrown under the horses' feet. He was dragged some distance, the reins passed over him, and he sustained fearful injuries. His horse galloped at full speed through a mile of every kind of traffic without meeting with any accident, and they were stopped outside Brixton Police Station by Sergeant Hayes, who also sustained some severe injuries. Cole leaves a wife and three children.

**THE GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY AND THEIR MEN.**

Mr. Kingham, secretary of the London General Omnibus Company, writes that the board have no intention whatever of departing from their promise to work their men for twelve hours per day, as nearly as possible. There is, therefore, no ground for the statements which have been circulated in some quarters that the men are being sounded as to their willingness to work under old conditions if their pay be increased for drivers and cabs for con-

**A JUDICIAL RIOT.**

Sir P. H. Edlin, in charge of the London Sessions, returned from assaults and intimidation arising from the recent strike by men in the London General Omnibus Company and the Road Car Company. Intimidation for the purpose of preventing men pursuing their lawful calling is a grave offence. That these cases arose from santonate resentments engendered by illegality, and strikes themselves was undeniable, and there were few persons who would grant they were of sympathy, but violent methods very base of trade unionism. He has thought it necessary to put a mischievous character of the offences in the indictments were it not that eve of the session, attempts, manifested to attract the attention of the public had been made to influence the conduct of the prosecutors and other persons recognising to appear and give evidence, and which, was probably intended, to affect the judgment of the jury in matters. It was to be feared there never be any lack of labour dispute there could be no surer encouragement of less proceedings such as those in question, pending the trial, the strikers had to terms with the employers and returned to work. Much against the will, circumstances had made it impossible for the entirely avoid noticing the appeal made for this purpose.

The tin-plate workers at Heywood struck work on Wednesday for an advance of 6s. 6d. in their wages.



## THE WEEK'S DIVORCE CASES.

**"IT WAS THE CAT."**—This was the wife's story for a judicial separation, the alleged cause being denied. The petitioner said she was married in 1889 at Hackney. Her husband was a retired officer. After the marriage she went to live with her husband at Addiscombe, Co. Cork. He was violent to her, and struck her on the head. She went out of bed and called for assistance, and he put the pillow against her face. The next morning, when asked by some one in the house what the noise was, he said, "It was the cat." (Laughter.) Later on he caught her by the throat because his boots were not laced. When walking in the country he struck her with his stick, and threw her over a fence. He said he could not get on with her. In May of last year he left her in the bed-room. He had pinched and twisted her arms. He said he would not break her spirit but her heart. In examination, she said that before her husband she had corresponded with a gentleman called "Pompey." Another gentleman addressed her as "Tit-willow," signing himself "Laddie." Her husband after marriage objected to her keeping up communication with "Pompey." She was formerly a governess. She had called her husband "a low production of the gutter" because of his language towards her. It was not true she struck him with a chair, but she took up a chair to protect herself. Mr. Foster: You do not talk to him about "Pompey"? Witness: No. About the nice times you used to have up the river? It was not about him. Did you not throw water in his face? Yes, on account of the scurrilous things he said of my relations. That was when you were at sea, and it was the contents of the slop basin? Yes. (Laughter.) On another occasion you took the basin follow the water? No, he knocked it out of my hand. Have you ever slapped his face? In self-defence, and he has caught hold of my hands to prevent it. On these occasions did you not kick his ankles? I did so once. Do you remember your husband asking you to try the other ankle, as one ankle was pretty nearly done for? (Laughter.) No. Answering further questions, she said that previous to the filing of the petition she had written to him, "Good night, sweetie. With oceans of love and endless kisses. I miss the good night kisses dreadfully." Mr. Justice Jones suggested that this was essentially a case for an arrangement between the parties, as both of them wanted a judicial separation. It could only be a question of money. Subsequently counsel saw his lordship in his private room, and eventually the case stood over, with the view of a settlement being arrived at.

**A JUDICIAL SEPARATION.**—On this being called on a consultation between counsel engaged on both sides took place. The case was presented by the wife. As it was thought to be impossible for the parties to live together an arrangement had been come to, and that was, as the material allegation of misconduct had been withdrawn. Mrs. Dobie would simply be called to prove the allegation of cruelty, and on that evidence the court would be no opposition to a decree for judicial separation. Mrs. Caroline Dobie said she was married to the respondent, James Dobie, in 1883, at the registry office at Liverpool, and they lived together until last year. The charges of cruelty set out in the petition were true. Mr. Addison, Q.C., who appeared for the respondent, said as the material charges of adultery had been withdrawn he should offer no evidence in opposition to the prayer for judicial separation. His lordship, on the evidence given, granted a decree of judicial separation.

**PLAYING THE AMATEUR DETECTIVE.**—*MYZIOULE V. MYZIOULE.*—The wife was the petitioner, and it was stated that the parties were married in 1877, and one child, the only one of the marriage, was born in the following year. With regard to the cruelty there were acts of personal violence alleged. It was also stated that defendant made plaintiff take medicines to prevent her having children. As to charges of adultery, it seemed that the husband was a manufacturer of confectionery. In the year 1888 he had a young woman in his employment by whom he seemed to have been attracted, and when she left his employment he visited her from time to time. He took her to the theatre and on the river, and became on intimate terms with her. On November 20th, Mrs. Myzioule, being suspicious, went to 20, King's-road, St. Pancras, where her husband was living in a room in his factory. She thought she heard the young woman's voice, and she waited, and saw them come out together. They met Mrs. Myzioule, and the girl ran away. On a subsequent occasion Myzioule was seen going into the house at twelve o'clock on Saturday night with the young woman, and she stayed there with her until eight on the Sunday evening. Mrs. Myzioule having borne out her counsel's statement in evidence, Mrs. Elizabeth Magry, sister of the respondent, spoke to acts of cruelty. She spoke to the violent manners of the respondent. Frederick Edward Hardy, a confectioner, testified to the fact of respondent and the young woman being mentioned staying together for a night and day in a house in King's-road. His lordship granted a decree nisi.

**A GREENA GREEN MARRIAGE.**—*WHITE AND DAMEY, ATTORNEYS-GENERAL (EDMUNDSON AND FOX CITED).*—This was a petition presented under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, praying that the petitioner might be declared as the legitimate child of Richard and Eliza Forman, who were married at Greena Green on the 2nd September, 1828. Mr. Searle, who appeared for the petitioners, said the original marriage, which was a runaway match, was a Greena Green by a person called "Greena Green," a certificate of marriage having been legally perverted according to the rites of the Church of Scotland. Mr. Searle: I cannot say, my lord, but he could only say he was a person who married the parties. The learned counsel then went on to say that the result of the marriage was the birth of two children, and the present suit was for a declaration that those two children were the lawful issue of that marriage. The certificate of the marriage had been found amongst the papers of the deceased by his second wife after his death. One of his children, Emma Catherine Forman, married a Mr. White, and he now asked that the petitioner might be declared as the lawful issue of the marriage of Mr. White and Catherine Dames. Mrs. Fanny White Forman, widow, said she was married to Richard Forman on the 16th of February, 1838. Her husband died on the 11th March, 1848. She found the Greena Green certificate amongst his papers. She had often heard him say he was married to a first wife at Greena Green. (The certificate was her property to his lordship.) It set out that Richard Forman, of North Tyndal, was married to Eliza Myrick, at Springfield, Greena Green, on the 2nd of September, 1828, and bore the signature of Robert Elliot. Mr. C. Butt said the only question of importance was whether the Greena Green marriage was legal, and that the learned counsel had better address himself. Mr. Armstrong then called, and said she lived at Carlisle. Her father's name was Robert Elliot, of Springfield. He used to perform marriages. Mr. C. Butt: What was a ceremony in 1828? Anything else?

He used to marry people. Have you seen him perform the ceremony? No. My father died when I was about 10 years old. That would make the time about 1855. Did your father make a charge for the performance of the ceremony? Yes, according to the position of the parties. (Laughter.) Her father used to keep papers. Some of them she had with her, but others had been lost. The certificate was here shown to the witness, and she identified the signature to be that of her father. Thomas Johnston said he knew Elliot with the sum amounting in the whole to £30,000. Mr. William Evans, of Charterhouse-street, was recalled and examined by Mr. Witt. He stated that he attended the first meeting of the London Bread Union at Cannon-street, in June, 1881. Previously he had seen some of the defendants at London Wall, and on the day of the meeting one of them said, "We want to say a few words at the meeting to-day." He replied, "How can I, when the contracts for the purchase of the shops are in my name." One of them said, "You can speak in the name of a large shareholder. Witness replied, 'Give me his name,' and the answer was, 'Mr. Lynn,' a large colliery owner. Messrs. F. Kotchick, Wickens, and Kinoshoff gave him that direction. He made a speech at that meeting, some one calling out "Mr. Lynn." He also attended the amalgamation meeting of the London and Westminster, and made a speech, and his name was put down in the list of shareholders. He knew him, no doubt, he having been present at the previous meeting. He was a shareholder, and what he said was perfectly true. He attended every one of the completions of purchase of the London and County Bread Company's shops. Fred Kotchick attended and paid the vendors. He also attended the completion of the purchase of both of the London and Westminster, Metropolitan District, and Bread Union Companies. F. Kotchick also attended and paid the vendors. Cross-examined by Mr. Avory, witness said he had been engaged in company business for six years. He was the originator of the idea of the bread companies. His first idea took shape in the form of the Victoria Bread and Biscuit Company. Mr. Gaisel and himself were the originators. Witness put £500 into the concern, but never got a penny out of it. The company floated, but was wound up. Witness attended the purchases on Mr. Morris's behalf, as solicitor to the vendor. He was only attending there as a clerk, and in no way connected with the company. He was going for Mr. Morris, the contracts were made on his name. The case was again adjourned.

**MASTER AND SHOP ASSISTANT.**—*HAYWARD V. HAYWARD (QUEEN'S PROCTOR INTERVENING).*—In this case the decree nisi was made in July 18th, 1890, and on December 30th the Queen's Proctor filed his plea alleging the withholding of material facts and misconduct on the part of the petitioner and a girl named Lucy Phillips at Mitcham, in Surrey. The petitioner left his wife in 1878, and in 1883 came to live at Princes-road, Notting Hill, where he kept a shop. Lucy Phillips was his shop assistant. In 1888 he went to Kent, and got a new shop at Mitcham. Phillips lived with him as his wife. The petitioner said he simply formed the acquaintance of Miss Phillips as a customer at his shop. He invited her, as she was out of a situation, to become his housekeeper at Mitcham. He absolutely denied the allegations of withholding of material facts and misconduct. The young woman Lucy Phillips was called, and gave an emphatic denial to the allegations. She denied that she ever went to a wedding-rings. Mr. Elliott: You hoped to? I did, sir. (Laughter.) In further examination she said that she was in the habit of wearing rings, sometimes five or six on the same finger. She had a ring which might be that some of them resembled wedding-rings. She was engaged to be married. Mr. Hayward had never given her rings; some of them were her mother's. Further evidence having been called, the learned counsel replied. His lordship, in giving judgment, stated that there was no evidence that existed as to Miss Phillips being called "Mrs. Hayward." He commented strongly on a portion of the evidence given on the part of the Queen's Proctor, and against that he placed the denials given by the witnesses for the petitioner. On the whole, he came to the conclusion that the Queen's Proctor had not established his case, and therefore his intervention had failed. From application no order was made as to costs, as his lordship said he was not altogether satisfied with the conduct of the petitioner.

**IMPORTANT BETTING PROSECUTION.**—George Crosswell was charged at the Thames Police Court with assembling with others for betting, and thereby causing an obstruction on the 17th inst. P.C. 532 H was on duty in Naval-row, Poplar, when he saw several persons hand pieces of paper to the prisoner, and money passed. He took him into custody, and on searching him found £30 on him. In answer to Mr. Mead, the constable said he saw more than five pieces of paper handed to the prisoner, and that he saw a constable on K at the 10th of this month he was keeping observation on the Steamship public house, Naval-row, when he saw four or five pieces of paper handed to the prisoner, and one man said, "What are you going to do to-day? Don't forget Yard Arm." Mr. Mead said he had taken the case under the Vagrant Act. Mr. Young contended that under that act the defendant had committed no offence, as no table or other instrument of gaming was being used. Mr. Mead thought the pieces of paper would come under the meaning of "other articles." Defendant did not dispute he was betting, and the pieces of paper were pieces of cards carrying numbers. Continuing the evidence the magistrate said he noticed on one of the papers the name "Aunt Bessie," but he was not aware whether it was a horse or a lady. (Laughter.) Defendant: It is a horse, sir. Mr. Young: Will you be quiet? (Laughter.) Mr. Mead said he would take time to consider his decision, and he retired. Later in the day his worship announced that he had carefully considered the case, and had come to the conclusion that it fell within the section of the Act of Parliament. He had paid great attention to Mr. Young's contention, and if a case was asked for he would grant it. He was asked to fine a man 40s. with the idea of punishing him when upwards of £30 was found in his possession, and such a penalty could not act as a deterrent. Defendant would therefore be sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment, with hard labour. Crosswell appeared much surprised at the decision. It was stated that this was the first conviction of the kind under this act.

**LORD HARTINGTON ON THE GENERAL ELECTION.**—Lord Hartsington addressed a great gathering of Liberal Unionists at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. Having urged the importance of perfecting their organization in view of the approaching general election, he said there was nothing Liberal Unionists so much desired as a fair fight on the Irish Question. He warned electors against the exaggerated promises which were being made by the Gladstonians, and claimed that, on the whole field of social and domestic reform, the Unionists stood in front of their opponents. In the record of their pledges fulfilled, he submitted that the electors had security for what they would accomplish if they were entrusted with a renewal of the confidence of the constituents. A Liberal Unionist intended to apply a remedy for the evils and grievances that might be proved to exist.

**THE INSUBORDINATION AT SHEERNESS.**—The circumstances connected with the recent outbreak of insubordination at Fort Grain amongst a detachment of gunners of No. 20 Battery Royal Artillery, have been forwarded to the Horse Guards. Thirteen gunners who are alleged to have taken a leading part in the refusal to work, and in breaking out of barracks, have been put back for trial by court-martial; twenty-four gunners, whose conduct was not so flagrant, have been punished by the military authorities at Sheerness, twelve being sentenced to confinement to barracks for twenty-eight days, and twelve for twenty-one days.

**FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.**—A serious colliery accident has occurred in Greenford, in the London district. At about 6.30 five men named Charles Seabridge, Frederick Smith, William Machin, Griffiths, and Hulse, were sitting down to their evening meal, when a heavy fall took place. Griffiths and Hulse succeeded in making their escape, but the other three men were buried by the debris. A gang of men were set to work, and at about ten o'clock Machin and Smith were dug out, having succeeded in reaching a manhole, where they were jammed down by coal. The work was continued all night, but it was not until ten o'clock the next morning that the dead body of Seabridge was found in a wagon. Work on the colliery is somewhat slack.

## THE BREAD UNION.

**FURTHER REVELATIONS.**—At the Guildhall Police Court, Hugh Gilmore, Frederick James Bennett, Frederick William Kotchick, Samuel Wickens, R. Harrison Ainsworth, Clive Edward Brown (otherwise James Kaye), and Jim Kotchick (otherwise Henry Moore) underwent a further examination before Mr. Alderman Faudel Phillips on a charge of conspiring to defraud certain persons who were induced to subscribe to the Bread Union (Limited), and obtaining sums amounting in the whole to £30,000. Mr. William Evans, of Charterhouse-street, was recalled and examined by Mr. Witt. He stated that he attended the first meeting of the London Bread Union at Cannon-street, in June, 1881. Previously he had seen some of the defendants at London Wall, and on the day of the meeting one of them said, "We want to say a few words at the meeting to-day." He replied, "How can I, when the contracts for the purchase of the shops are in my name." One of them said, "You can speak in the name of a large shareholder. Witness replied, 'Give me his name,' and the answer was, 'Mr. Lynn,' a large colliery owner. Messrs. F. Kotchick, Wickens, and Kinoshoff gave him that direction. He made a speech at that meeting, some one calling out "Mr. Lynn." He also attended the amalgamation meeting of the London and Westminster, and made a speech, and his name was put down in the list of shareholders. He knew him, no doubt, he having been present at the previous meeting. He was a shareholder, and what he said was perfectly true. He attended every one of the completions of purchase of the London and County Bread Company's shops. Fred Kotchick attended and paid the vendors. He also attended the completion of the purchase of both of the London and Westminster, Metropolitan District, and Bread Union Companies. F. Kotchick also attended and paid the vendors. Cross-examined by Mr. Avory, witness said he had been engaged in company business for six years. He was the originator of the idea of the bread companies. His first idea took shape in the form of the Victoria Bread and Biscuit Company. Mr. Gaisel and himself were the originators. Witness put £500 into the concern, but never got a penny out of it. The company floated, but was wound up. Witness attended the purchases on Mr. Morris's behalf, as solicitor to the vendor. He was only attending there as a clerk, and in no way connected with the company. He was going for Mr. Morris, the contracts were made on his name. The case was again adjourned.

**ROYALTY AT DONCASTER.**—There was a very large attendance at the Royal Agricultural Show at Doncaster on Tuesday. The Prince of Wales has won two first prizes and one second in the classes for Southdown sheep. The Chief Secretary for Ireland has gained the three first prizes for Border Leicester and Cheviot. The members, Lord Faversham was elected president for the ensuing year. The Prince and Princess of Wales in the evening halted for a short time at Doncaster Station, on their way to Earl Fitzwilliam's seat. In reply to an address, his royal highness deplored the depression of the agricultural industry, and expressed the hope that the Government would do all in their power to relieve the distress. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales and Maud visited the show, the weather being beautifully fine. The royal party met with an enthusiastic reception. The town was profusely decorated for the occasion. 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**PIPER PAN.**

**BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.**

"Malwidgeon" further suggests the

**THE ACTOR.**

I saw only one flaw in the performance. "Drink" at Bruy Lane on Monday was that in a detail in which I should thought it least likely that this manager of all others, would fail. I refer to the in which Coupeau is supposed to fall on the scaffolding. Of course, we could not, even in these days of "realism," the representative of Coupeau would he take the fall! But the dummy used

**OLD IZAAK**

Mr. Tom Keeble presided on Monday at the meeting of the Causton Angling Society, when three new members were enrolled. In the words of Isaac Walton, the chairman "gave a discourse of fish and fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most anglers." The society have had fair sport during the past week, one of the members capturing a perch of 2lb. 4oz. from the Lower Thames.

**MADAME.**

Have you noticed how lovely the satens are this year? Colouring and design were almost to have reached perfection. The black grounds with large flower patterns are in exact imitation of the richest brocads. Silks now so fashionable for trimming; white spotted foulards and delicate pongees with small floral and animal designs; and tulle, are equally well-copied. Satens thus designed are now frequently used as a trimming; dressy gowns in place of the broche or brocaded silks, being of course a delightful

I must describe for you a brown holl  
frock worn by a pretty girl at a picnic  
week. The plain skirt just cleared the grou  
and was trimmed round the bottom with  
rows of white braid. The skirt was made wi  
coloured, full blouse. The front was of pale cr  
loose Indian muslin; the smart little of  
fronted jacket of holland was lined with  
pretty plaided zephyr, which gave a rema  
ably stylish appearance to the whole get  
The high cut shaped sleeves of the jacket

Last Sunday's parade of the Commis-  
sionaires was a fine spectacle, and must have  
been very gratifying to Sir Edward Walter,  
the founder. Since its establishment, more  
than thirty years ago, the corps has been the  
means of providing thousands of old and  
deserving soldiers with comfortable living.  
But for it, the majority would have had  
to seek their last resting place in a pauper's  
grave.

A simple-minded gentleman, whose scientific pursuits do not admit of any social life, was forced to find himself under obligation to provide a young lady with a marriage gift. The question of what would be most appropriate and most welcome naturally presented itself to him in a strict practical aspect. What, he asked himself, would come in most usefully and pleasantly to the young lady? He naturally thought of toys for babies, and babies require perambulators. Delighted with the argumentative force of this conclusion, he betook himself to a perambulator shop, and bought a very best in stock—a superb equipage.

At the last meeting of the Pontefract Board of Guardians it came out that on the occasion the master of the workhouse sent a number of girls to school without breakfast, with the result that they were not able to eat until midday. His only excuse for this inhumanity was that he found it impossible to get the girls out of bed in time for breakfast before going to school. It was not his affair at all; if they were late for attendance, the schoolmistress would have to see to their punishment according to the regulations.

**MR. WHEELER.**

As it seems not improbable that this idiosyncrasy will become a recognised standard in the trade, Mr. Cocks and I determined to give it a distinctive title. We finally chose "Cynosure," a word which means "a point of attraction," "that which shows the way," and "a centre of admiration." Not a bad name, I think; easily pronounced, out of the common, and entirely appropriate. The maker thinks so well of it that he has had it registered to prevent piracy. So now our readers are fully informed as to my ideas

The editor of the Irish Cyclist states during a week's stay in England recently only saw three members of the fair sex on wheels—one in London and two in Coventry. He must have ridden in strange places then, for there do not appear to be quite so many as he thought on the road as the last time he was in the country. He still saw by the wayside a few of the same kind of women in their heads. One afternoon I came upon a party of five, unattended by a masculine escort, in Richmond Park, under the command of an elderly dame. Quaintly attired and nicely mounted on three wheeled machines, they were in the park, where they careered along at a moderate pace, and I saw the first of the fair sex and the

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**A SKIN DISEASE 25 YEARS  
CURED.**

others, who may be suffering, will use them, and  
be doing help to purify the nation.  
"ALFRED MILLER,  
"22, Archer-street, Westbourne Grove

**A SKIN DISEASE 18 YEARS CURED.**

soon after my use of CAM in medicine, etc., without any ill effects. I received from the use of these remedies several months of sorrow, by forcing to remain in bed, and to abstain from all food and drink, except what I needed to my room through my heart being so sorely affected. I received from MRS. J. H. H. your paper, "Disease of the Skin and Blood," and "How Cure Them," and commenced using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using only one box CUTICURA, three letters from you, and a box of CUTICURA, the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, am completely cured, and feel more robust in health by it generally benefited by their use, as I still continue to use them. I find the CUTICURA SOAP most useful in washing the skin, and I find it makes it feel like I see prospects of a full growth of hair. For the forehead, where there had been no hair for five years. I offer no apology for my long note, but that I will give any information from persons who have been benefited by the use of the CUTICURA, persons regarding these matters from persons who are sending me a testimonial, as I wish no sufferer to be without a cure.

"GEO. W. CLARK."

**A SKIN DISEASE 17 YEARS CURED.**

**A SKIN DISEASE 17 YEARS CURED.**  
**A SKIN DISEASE 17 YEARS CURED.**

**A A SKIN DISEASE 17 YEARS CURED.**  
 "I am happy to tell you that the CUTICULAR REMEDIES have completely cured my husband's skin disease after 17 years' treatment."

daughter of a very distressing and irritating disease. My daughter suffered for nearly seven years, from the time of her vaccination while infant. Her head and face were covered with

being more severe at times than at others. Five months ago I treated her with the CUTICUR REMEDIES, and in six weeks her skin all over was white and as soft as velvet. I really cannot

Full address of Messrs. NEWBERRY and

much amused, and irritated him as that man  
got no rest. Your CUTIGURA REMEDIES suc-  
cured him in a very short time, and he has  
been troubled since. I have also used the CUTI-  
REMEDIES on a little boy who suffered  
scorae in his face during his teething, and  
that time has had scores come on his legs.

refused to heal by any remedy until I used  
**OUTIGRA REMEDIES**, which speedily cured me."  
 "E. F. JAYBERT,  
 "Sheldwich, Leon, Faversham."

"I was extremely badly off with a skin disease and was obliged to give up all thoughts of work for some fifty-three years old, and had tried many treatments but with no avail, until I used the **OUTIGRA** Remedies, which cured me."

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REMEDIA, which healed all my sores and  
"MART ANN BOOTH"  
"44, Lincoln-road, Mornesburg"

**A SKIN DISEASE 3 YEARS CURED.**

**A SKIN DISEASE 3 YEARS CURED.**

SKIN DISEASE : YEARS CURED.  
SKIN DISEASE : YEARS CURED.

"I wish to add my grateful testimony  
wonderful curative properties of your OINTMENT.  
REMEMBER, I have a not sixteen years of age  
has been in delicate health from his birth, but  
years ago he became an attack of rheumatism  
which left me faithfully crippled on his back  
the doctor called. W."

tried everything recommended, the boy was several doctors' care, and the best one he was specialist in skin diseases—pronounced it curable except by burning out. This alarmed greatly, but reading your TREATISE on skin diseases we decided to try the OTICURA REMEDY which made a perfect cure, and to-day he has no mark or stain left. In common gratitude I feel I should like to make it known to every one I meet.

M. J. WAINWRIGHT, Le...

Words can scarcely do justice to the extent to which these great skin cures, blood purifiers and greatest of humeur remedies are held in esteem by thousands upon thousands who have found in them the only source of immediate relief and of permanent, and economical cure of skin, and blood diseases, which have rendered life

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blooming. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the most  
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 CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every spe  
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 simply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blo  
 loss of hair, and all humours, blotches, ac

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and 100 text-figures.

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REMEDIES.**

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**CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES.**

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MR. WERTHEIMER AND LADY  
DUNLO.

ward in the Queen's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Grantham, for goods sold and delivered.—Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., said the plaintiff, a forage merchant, in Wardour-street, sought to recover £26 11s. 9d. for provender consumed by horses belonging to the defendant between September, 1899, and November, 1899. The horses were bought by the defendant, John Thomas, from North Hurton House, where the defendant's grandfather stabled his horses, and their names were Tim, Raspberry, Poppet, Cream Tart, and Dearly. (Laughter.) The defendant said he had only one horse there, but, perhaps, other matters at the time diverted his attention. He said he did not know the plaintiff in the employ of the defendant's grandfather would prove that the defendant instructed him to see that the horses were fed, and it appeared that when the horses were removed they were taken to stables for which the defendant paid the rent, one stable being jointly rented with another. (Laughter.) The plaintiff said that when he asked the defendant for payment he referred him to his solicitor.—In cross-examination, he said he did not know that the defendant had no means except what his father chose to allow him, but he lived in chambers in a good position.—William Kennerly, a witness, said that he had seen the horses at the request of the defendant, who paid him in the shape of presents amounting to 45s. a year. He was told that two of the horses, Poppet and Cream Tart, belonged to Lady Duno.—A coachman, employed formerly as cab-driver by the defendant, gave some corroborative evidence. Mr. Marshall, the defendant's solicitor, called on Mr. Marshall, the Danio divorce suit. Yes.—Was Mr. Wertheimer made a co-respondent, and did the jury acquit him? Yes.—There is no mistake of that being the result of the case?—Mr. Justice Grantham: Do you address that to the jury?—Mr. Marshall: It is an observation for the jury.—This was for your reference, Mr. Marshall.—Mr. Marshall: The plaintiff.—Mr. Marshall: Hall: I do not propose to call any evidence.—Mr. Justice Grantham observed, as the learned gentleman was going to address the jury: Are you not in the position of the Israelites of old trying to make bricks without clay? (Laughter.) The learned counsel intimated that that was the case as it was, and accordingly, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

**AN EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.**  
Thomas Wilson, 33, described as a labourer, was indicted at the sessions, Clerkenwell, for by force taking away Harold Hickox, a child under the age of 14 years, with intent to deprive its parents of the possession of such child. From the evidence of the child, who lives at 47 St. Andrew's street, Tottenham Hill, it appeared that on the 12th inst., at about half past twelve, the child, which was 3 years old, had returned from school, and was playing outside his home with two other children. Soon afterwards the little boy was missed, and on the same day the prisoner was met by a policeman, to whom he was asked if the child had been lost, and asked what he should do with it. The constable directed him to the nearest police station, but instead of going there the prisoner went to a lodging where he was living with a woman, and stated that the child was his by his wife. The child was recovered the next day, and the evidence which had been circulated, the prisoner being detained by a potman named Probert, who had been struck by the description of the prisoner and the child.—The prisoner in his defence stated that he was drunk and was under the influence of delirium tremens at this point in his life, and that he was King's evidence. He lived, and asked her whether he was not drunk all that week, to which the witness replied, "Yes, you always are." The evidence of the other witnesses, however, went to show that the prisoner was sober.—The jury found the prisoner guilty and previous conviction, and recommended him to be hanged. The prisoner repeatedly contradicted the witnesses, and had to be rebuked by the judge.—The chairman said he had been convicted of a most wicked and abominable offence, and he would go to prison for

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